

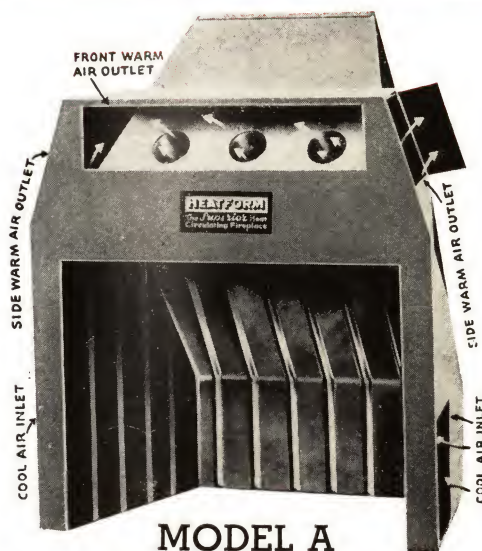
# HEATFORM\*

The *Superior* Heat Circulating Fireplace  
• most efficient and durable of all •

\*TRADE MARK REG

LIFE OFFERS FEW COMFORTS MORE SATISFYING THAN THE WARMTH AND CHEER OF ONE'S OWN FIRESIDE.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEATFORM, WHICH IS AN EFFECTIVE HEATING DEVICE; BUT WHICH ALSO PRESERVES THE PLEASANT OLD-TIME OPEN FIREPLACE. IT RADIATES AND CIRCULATES HEAT UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT THE ROOM AND WARMS ADJOINING ROOMS. IT IS ALSO A PERFECT GUIDE, FROM HEARTH TO FLUE, AROUND WHICH THE MASONRY WALLS ARE EASILY BUILT, ASSURING YOU OF A FIREPLACE THAT WILL NOT SMOKE.



MODEL A

Pat. Nos. 1,987,252 - 2,110,060

An Exclusive Feature  
DIE-PRESSED RIBBED FIREBOX  
ADDS MORE YEARS OF SERVICE

27  
SU



SOLD BY LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE



# THE HEATFORM FIREPLACE DELIVERS MORE HEAT AND GIVES MORE YEARS OF SERVICE THAN OTHER FIREPLACES

## Delivers More Heat

The HEATFORM has more heating surface per size unit because the air contacts the hot metal of the firebox, upper front and side walls of the throat, and also the heating surface of the round air passages through the throat.

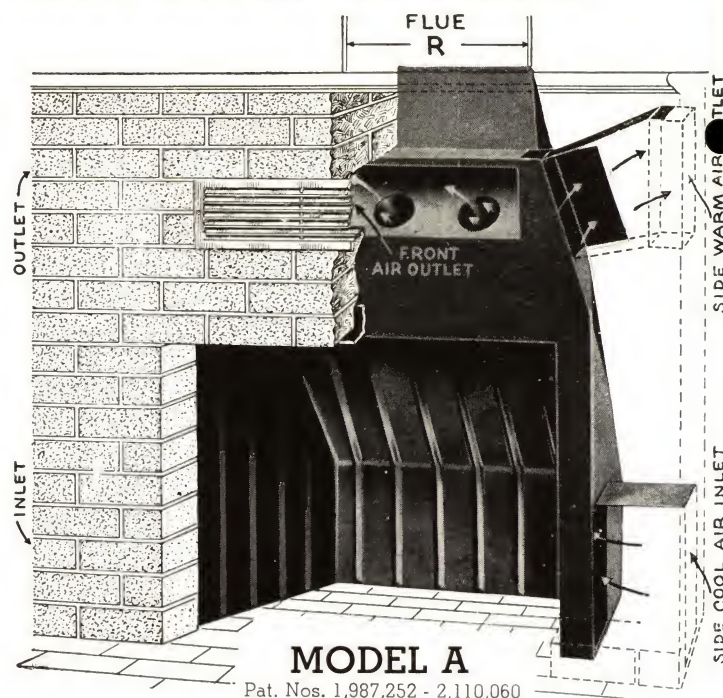
The HEATFORM gives greater volume of warm air circulation because of larger heating chambers, larger air inlet and outlet capacity.

The HEATFORM has no dead air pockets. It is designed to force a large volume of cool air intake over the hottest part of the metal, which is the lower sloping back wall of the firebox, and the heating surface through and around the throat. This is where 90% of the heat is generated. (See cutaway view, at lower right.)

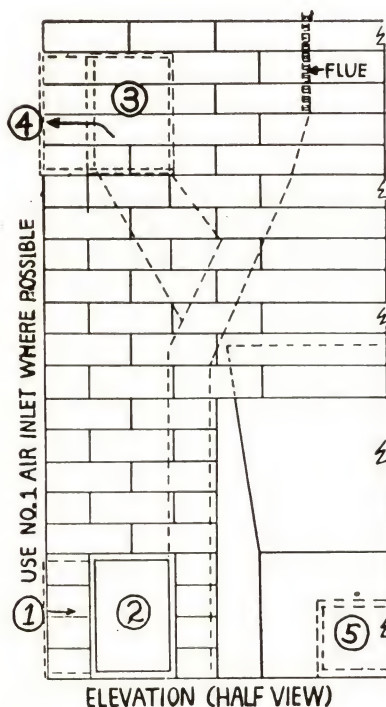
## Gives More Years of Service

The ribbed construction of the firebox adds strength and controls warpage. The ribs do not stretch the boiler plate metal because they are individually die formed. The connecting round air passages add strength to the construction of the throat and prevent it from sagging and interfering with the operation of the damper.

The HEATFORM is designed to prevent the metal from reaching deteriorating temperatures. The large air inlets and outlets and multiple air passages through and at each side of the throat provide for a larger volume of air to pass over the hot metal, thus removing the heat faster. There are no exposed metal parts beneath the chimney to rust out. The rear outside lining slopes forward and is covered with masonry, forming a downdraft or smoke shelf. See Section page 3.

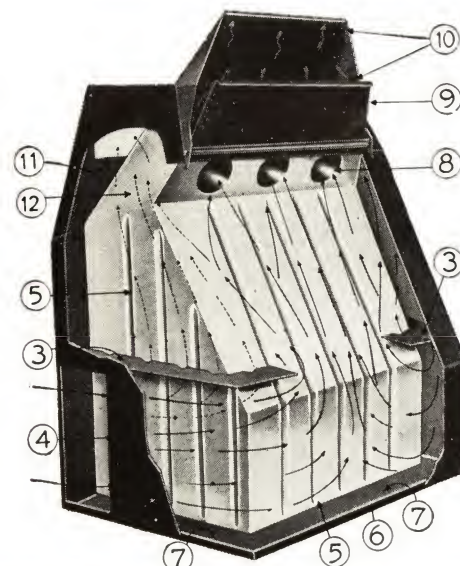


**MODEL A**  
Pat. Nos. 1,987,252 - 2,110,060  
**FRONT CUTAWAY VIEW**



### HEATING REAR ROOMS WITH MODEL A HEATFORM (see drawing at left)

Take the warm air from the upper side outlets of the Heatform through register grilles installed in the rear or end portion of the chimney, as indicated by Outlets 3 or 4. It is necessary for these outlets to be registered to regulate the flow of warm air through front and rear outlets simultaneously. Also install cool air inlets 5 in the rear rooms to be heated. An opening through the center back of the Heatform is provided for that purpose. Outlets 3 may be carried to second floor rooms through masonry or insulated metal ducts.



Rear and side view with outer lining removed

Arrows demonstrate air circulation through heating chambers and contact of air to all heating surfaces.

3. Baffle plates direct a large volume of air to the rear heating chamber and over the hottest of the metal.
4. Large air inlets at floor level.
5. Ribs, individually formed into the boiler plate, add strength and neutralize expansion.
6. Location of rear cool air inlet.
7. Bottom view of air heating chambers.
8. Superheating air passages through the throat.
9. Damper has underslung poker friction control
10. Smoke dome.
11. Side air passages from lower to upper heating chamber.
12. Inner lining of the throat.

\*HEATFORM is the registered trade mark of Superior Fireplace Company.



## FIREPLACE HEAT INCREASED

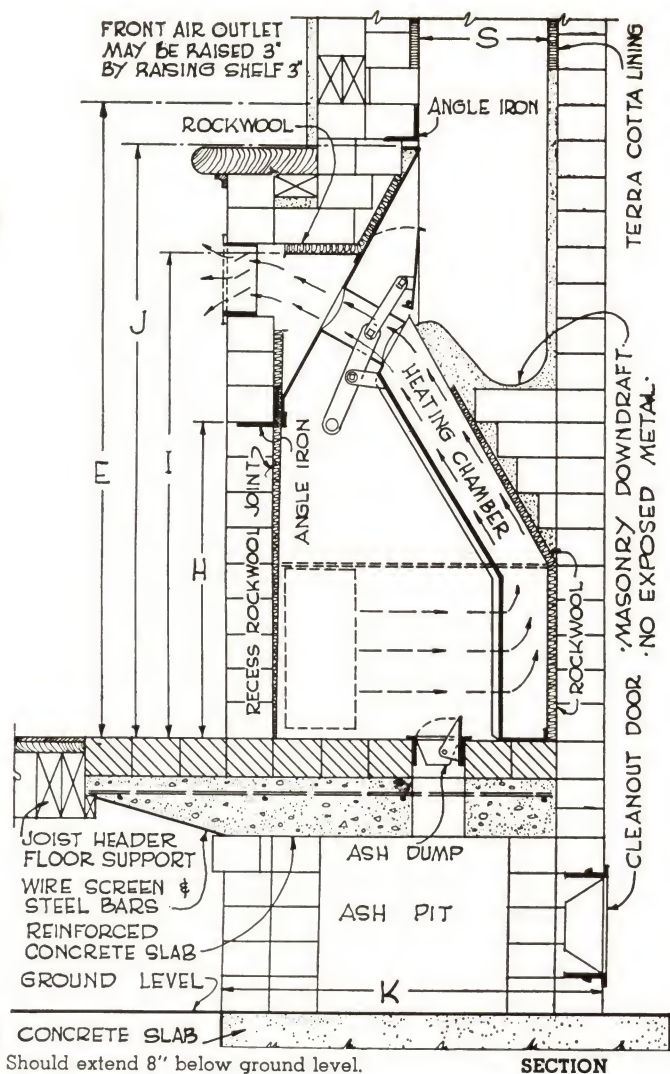
The HEATFORM is built with furnace principles. It has double metal walls with spacious air heating chambers which surround the lower firebox and upper throat. Cool air is drawn from the floor into the lower portion of the heating chambers. There it is heated by contacting the hot metal, and returned into the home through decorative outlet grilles placed on the face or sides of the fireplace, below or above the mantel.

The HEATFORM is a scientifically constructed unit built to proper angles and dimensions. It consists of the firebox, throat, smoke dome and heat control damper. The Heatform guides the construction of the masonry walls from hearth to flue. It removes all guesswork from fireplace construction and assures you of a fireplace that delivers more heat, saves fuel and will not smoke.

The HEATFORM adds but little to the cost of the finished fireplace. It replaces materials and labor necessary in the construction of the ordinary fireplace.

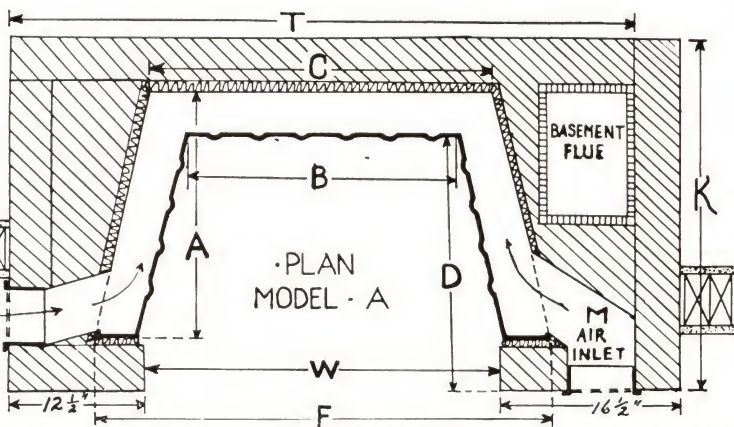
The HEATFORM fireplace will heat the living room and warm additional rooms that are connected by open doorways or archways; however, if you expect it to heat any other part of the house, it will be necessary to locate the fireplace on an inner wall with heat outlets opening into other rooms. (See "Heating Rear Rooms" on Page 2.)

For heating and architectural appearance we recommend the following size HEATFORMS: Rooms 13'x18', No. 25; 15'x20', No. 31; 16'x22', No. 34 or No. 37; 18'x26', No. 42; 22'x32', No. 48; larger rooms, No. 60 or No. 72.



Should extend 8" below ground level.

SECTION



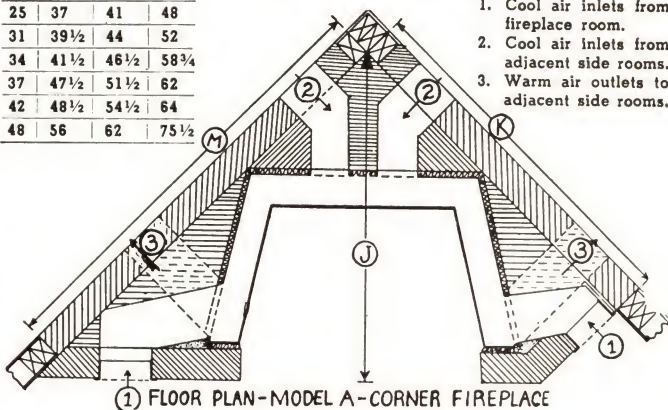
If the masonry projects 9 inches or more into the room, air inlet "L" should be used.

### SPECIFICATIONS (Dimensions in inches)

Unit No.	J	K	M
25	37	41	48
31	39½	44	52
34	41½	46½	58¾
37	47½	51½	62
42	48½	54½	64
48	56	62	75½

### HEATFORM-Model A

#### CORNER INSTALLATION



① FLOOR PLAN-MODEL A-CORNER FIREPLACE

Dimensions in inches										SPECIFICATIONS FOR HEATFORM FIREPLACES - MODEL A										Dimensions in inches			
Unit No's.	Heating Capacity Cu. Ft.	Heating Surface Sq. In.	Min. Air Inlet Sq. In.	Max. Air Outlet Sq. In.	Depth of Unit	Fuel Cap.	Rear Width of Unit	Firebox Depth Incl. 4" Brick Facing	4-in. Rear Masonry Wall	Front Width of Unit	Height Finished Opening	Height to Top of Heatform	Height to Top of Dome	4-in. Rear Masonry Wall	Side Air Inlet	Front Air Inlet	Inside Flue Dimensions SR	Min. Width of Masonry T	Max. Width of Finished Opening W				
25	3500	1964	110	144	20	17	23½	20¾	49	32½	25	39	45½	29½	6x13	8x9	7x11	49	24				
31	4300	2245	110	144	20	23	29½	20¾	49	39	25	39	45½	29½	6x13	8x9	7x11	55	30				
34	5000	2583	140	166	20	25	30¼	20¾	51	41¼	26¼	41¼	49¼	29½	6x15	8x12	7x15	58	33				
37	5750	3027	140	166	24	26	32¾	24½	54	45¾	29	45	52¼	34	6x15	8x12	11x11	61	36				
42	6500	3510	196	178	24	31	37½	24½	54	50½	29	46½	52½	34	8x15	8x15	11x15	66	41				
48	7500	4327	196	208	28	36	46	27	64	59½	32	49½	55	41½	8x15	8x15	11x19	80	47				
60	8500	5167	252	220	28	48	58	27	64	71½	32	49½	55	41½	8x15	8x15	15x19	100	59				
72	9500	6562	252	254	30	60	69	29	68	84½	36	54	66	44	8x18	8x18	19x19	112	71				

Heating capacity ratings based on 20 degrees above zero.

If the masonry used in constructing either the front or rear wall of the fireplace exceeds 4" in thickness, increase dimensions "D" and "K" accordingly. Dimension "H" can be raised 3 inches with No's. 25, 31, 34, 37 and 42, 6 inches with No's. 48 and 60, by elevating the unit on firebricks.

The coolest air in the room settles to the floor. Place cool air inlets at floor level to assure warm floors.

Revised July 20, 1951.



# AIR OUTLETS in order of efficiency & economy-Model A

## 1. Front outlet below mantel

The outlet located between the lintel and mantel is the standard and most economical and efficient method of returning the heated air into the room. There are two grille designs to select from—series 23, which lends itself to Early American or Colonial architecture; series 24, with horizontal louvre openings, is suitable for semi-modern and modern design.



## 2. Outlets thru top of mantel

The air is taken from the upper side outlets of the Heatform through the top of the mantel. Rockwool should be placed around the metal collar of the grille, to absorb expansion and avoid overheating. The vanes of these grilles should be turned toward ends of the fireplace to distribute the heat right and left. Where the fireplace projects into the room only 4", these outlets may be extended and the grilles placed in the front portion of the wall on each side above the mantel.



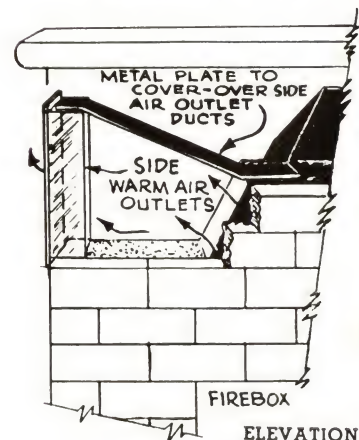
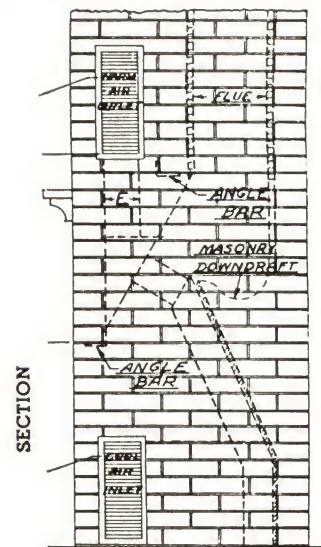
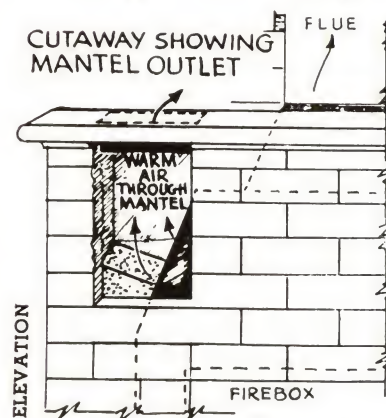
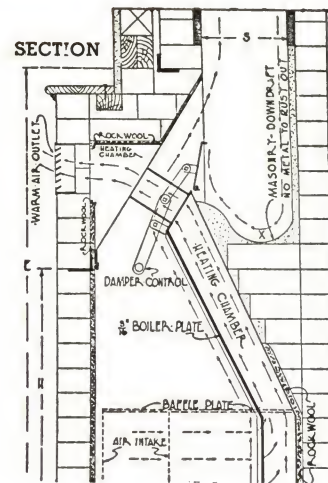
## 3. Side outlets above mantel

The air is also taken from the upper side outlets of the Heatform through a duct formed in the masonry to the desired height of the outlet grilles. These ducts should be plastered smoothly to assure proper circulation of air. If the fireplace does not project far enough into the room to allow the grilles to be used on the side, both cool air inlets and warm air outlets may be placed in the masonry on the face of the fireplace wall.



## 4. Side outlets below mantel

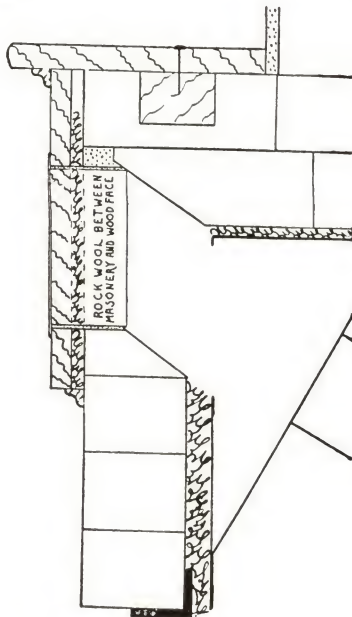
The warm air outlets may be placed below the mantelpiece as shown in photograph at right, and the top of the outlet grilles should be at least 3" below the wood mantel. The designer should realize that this method will not permit as much free air circulation through the Heatform as outlet methods 1, 2 and 3.





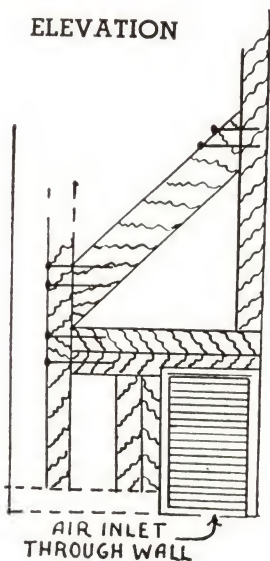
## Attention Carpenter

Section below shows front warm air outlet thru wood facing. One-half inch of rockwool must be used between masonry and wood facing, and around metal collar, to prevent seepage of heat, warping of wood, and blistering of paint. Opening thru wood facing must be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " larger than over-all dimension of grille collar.



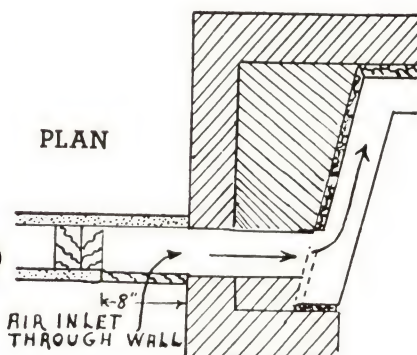
When the design of the fireplace does not allow cool air inlets to be placed in the masonry, they may be placed on partition wall as illustrated by drawings below.

ELEVATION



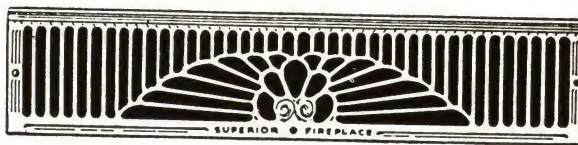
AIR INLET THROUGH WALL

PLAN

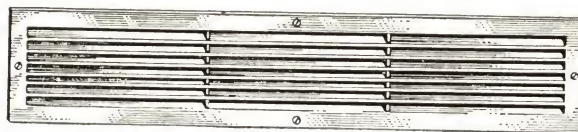


## GRILLES and REGISTERS

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No. 23A	O.D. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6"	R.I.D. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 23B	O.D. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x6"	R.I.D. 30"x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 23C	O.D. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	R.I.D. 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ "x8"
No. 23D	O.D. 35"x6"	R.I.D. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

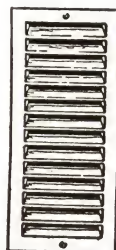


No. 24	O.D. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6"	R.I.D. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 25	O.D. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x6"	R.I.D. 30"x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 26	O.D. 35"x6"	R.I.D. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 27	O.D. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6"	R.I.D. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 28	O.D. 60"x6"	R.I.D. 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 29	O.D. 14"x6"	For rear room air inlet

CAST ALUMINUM  
GRILLES  
For Front Warm Air Outlet

Grilles are mounted on detachable metal frames which project into the masonry and are held securely in place.

### CAST ALUMINUM GRILLES For Cool Air Inlets or Side Warm Air Outlets.



No. 2	O.D. 8"x8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	R.I.D. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
No. 3	O.D. 6"x12"	R.I.D. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
No. 4	O.D. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	R.I.D. 5"x13 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
No. 5	O.D. 8"x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	R.I.D. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
No. 6	O.D. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ "x14 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	R.I.D. 7"x14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
No. 7	O.D. 8"x18"	R.I.D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x17"

### REGISTER GRILLES

Pressed Steel Prime Coated - For Warm Air Outlets to Side or Rear Rooms.



No. 12	O.D. 10"x12"	R.I.D. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
No. 13	O.D. 12"x14"	R.I.D. 10"x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Also Available with Registers:  
No. 23-A  
No. 23-B  
No. 23-D

### SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRILLES to use with each size Heatform:

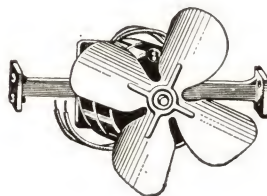
MODEL "A"	Air Intakes	Front Outlets
Heatfirm No. 25	Nos. 2-3	Nos. 23A-24
Heatform No. 31	Nos. 2-3	Nos. 23A-24
Heatform No. 34	Nos. 4-5	Nos. 23B-25
Heatform No. 37	Nos. 4-5	Nos. 23B-25
Heatform No. 42	Nos. 4-6	Nos. 23D-26
Heatform No. 48	No. 6	Nos. 23C-26
Heatform No. 60	No. 6	No. 27
Heatform No. 72	No. 7	No. 28

If warm air outlets are placed on sides instead of front, use the same size grilles as specified for cool air inlets. Where additional heat outlets are installed to rear or side rooms, use No. 12 or 13 register grilles so that the register may be closed or open as desired. These side or rear room register outlets must be placed at least 6" or more higher than the front warm air outlet and the masonry duct leading to these registers must be free from square turns and plastered smoothly inside.

### STANDARD INSTALLATION

Each Heatform requires two cool air inlet and one front or two side warm air outlet grilles. (See Grille "Specifications" at left.)

### Fan Grilles



Fan and Motor factory assembled in grilles on aluminum brackets. For use in cool air inlets or in rear room warm air outlets. When used in air outlets reverse the face of the grille.

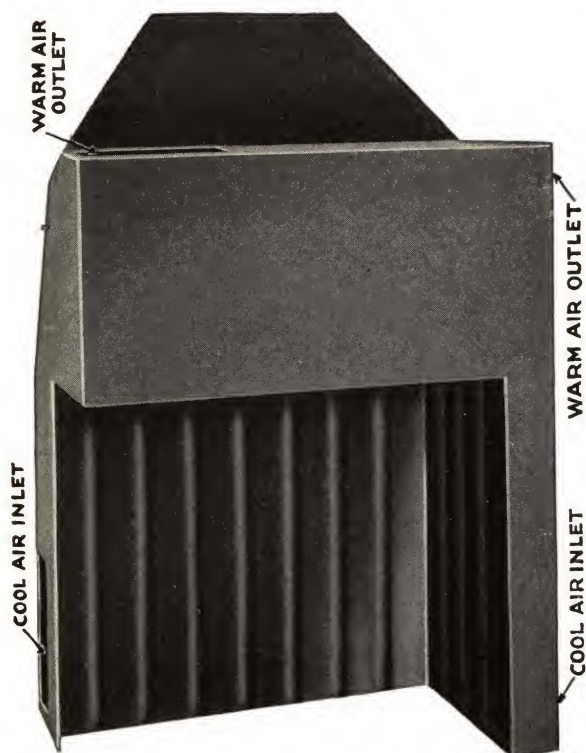
This assembly fits grilles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 12.

### Proper Use of Fans

Under normal circumstances the free air passage through the Heatform does not require the use of fans in the cool air inlets. However, when the fireplace is used for heating additional rooms, the use of a fan in each of the cool air inlets will distribute the heat more uniformly. If horizontal runs are used to side or rear rooms, then a fan should be mounted in each of the side or rear room warm air outlets and not in the inlets. In case you wish to use the fans in the inlets, then all warm air outlets, including the front, should be registered so that the heat may be directed where it is most needed.



# HEATFORM-MODEL S Swedish Design



The corner HEATFORM Model S fireplace, with the front and one end open, provides a view of the open fire from both the living and dining rooms.

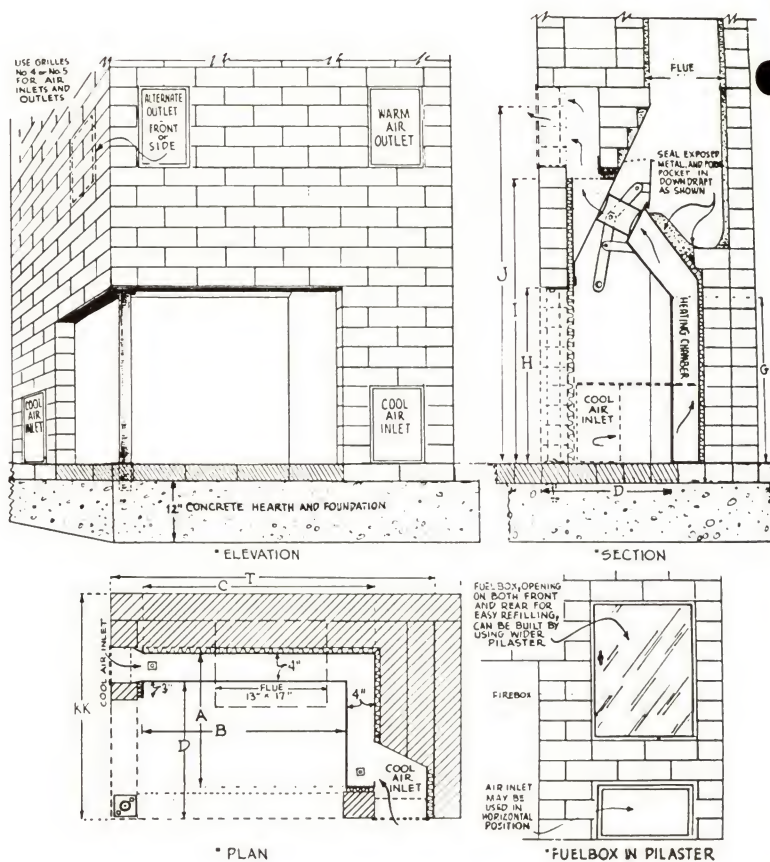
For your approval, we offer this correctly designed metal form around which the masonry walls are easily built. The design of the throat and downdraft shelf and the properly located damper prevents downdraft air currents from entering the throat, thus creating a perfect draft free from smoke troubles.

The Heatform also delivers a large volume of heat to the home. Its air chambers capture heat before it is lost up the chimney and circulate it to all parts of the rooms, maintaining an even temperature throughout.

If a raised hearth is used (elevated 12" or more), the forward air inlet should be placed at floor level to remove the cool air and insure warm floors.

## HOW TO DETERMINE PROPER SIZE OF CHIMNEY FLUE

If the total height of fireplace, from floor to chimney top, is 12 to 17 feet, the net area of the flue opening should be 12% of the total area of the front opening of the fireplace. If the total height is 18 to 24 feet, the net flue area should be 10% of the front opening area. If the total height is over 25 feet, the net flue area can be 8% of the front opening area. The same chimney may be used for the furnace and the fireplace but each must have its individual flue.



KEY TO MODEL S—SWEDISH FIREPLACE

All Dimensions are in inches

Unit No.	Min. Air Inlet Sq. In.	Max. Air Outlet Sq. In.	A	B	C	D	H	I	J	KK	T	OD Flue Dimensions.
32-S	130	130	20	31	35	21	27	44	54	34	49	13x17
38-S	196	196	24	38	43	25	27	45	56	38	58	17x17
47-S	196	196	24	46 3/4	51	25	27	45	56	38	65	17x21

WHEN SPECIFYING BE SURE TO STATE WHETHER END OPENING IS ON RIGHT OR LEFT, FACING FIREPLACE

## AIR GRILLE SPECIFICATIONS For Heatform Model "S"

For the inlet grille on the open end side use No. 4 grille for all sizes of the Model "S".

For the other three grilles for unit No. 32-S, use No. 4 or No. 5 grilles; for unit No. 38-S and No. 47-S, use No. 6 grilles.

Should you desire to use the long front outlet as specified for Model A Heatforms, for No. 32-S use No. 23-B or No. 25 grilles; for No. 38-S and No. 47-S, use No. 23-D or No. 26 grilles.

If you decide to use this long front outlet grille, specify it and we will provide an opening through the face of the fireplace. We strongly recommend the use of a Fuel Grate with a high protective back (See page 34)

Specially fabricated 3"x3" lintel angle bar cut to proper length and 3" cold rolled pipe corner post is available for shipment with your Heatform.

PRICE LIST ON ALL MERCHANDISE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.









1. Stone fireplace with cool air inlets and warm air outlets constructed of narrow split stone. Note built-in woodbox at left.



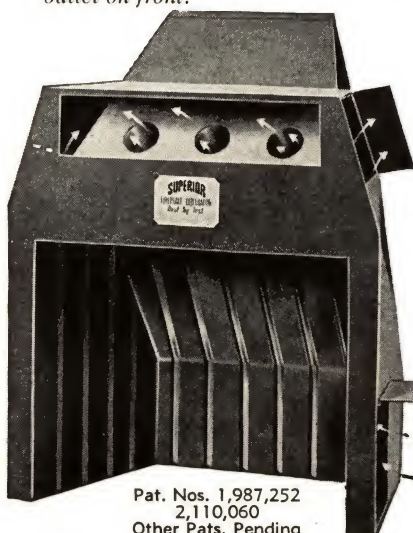
2. Colonial fireplace. Cool air inlets on sides at floor level—warm air outlet on front.



3. Split stone fireplace. Cool air inlets and warm air outlets constructed of same material.



4. Spanish design fireplace. Cool air inlets at ends of abutments—warm air outlets on sides.



Pat. Nos. 1,987,252  
2,110,060  
Other Pats. Pending

## The HEATFORM

Consists of: Firebox, Throat, Smoke Dome and Heat Control Damper. A perfect guide for the masonry wall from hearth to flue.

### An Attractive Book of Prize Winning Fireplace Designs

This book 11"x8½" contains 36 pages with 50 authentic interiors of rooms and fireplaces selected from prize winning photographs throughout the United States. The book also contains Floor Plans and Elevations showing proper location of fireplaces for best heating results; how to heat adjacent rooms on first and second floor—in addition to other pertinent fireplace information.

Send 50c to cover cost of printing and handling and this valuable book will be mailed to you.



5. Colonial fireplace with both cool air inlets and warm air outlets on sides. This design would readily permit the front outlet if desired.



6. Brick fireplace. Cool air inlet grilles in raised hearth—warm air outlet on front. If desired, warm air outlets could be used in open bookshelves.



7. Brick fireplace—cool air inlet grilles on sides. For best results the inlets should be placed at floor level. Side warm air outlets could be used just below the mantel, if desired.

## SUPERIOR FIREPLACE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

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